

Angell Named Unanimously As Yale Head

Corporation Lays Aside
Traditions of Two Centu-
ries to Honor Head
of Carnegie Foundation

Called Best Man In U. S. for Place

Hadley Warmly Praises Successor as Westerner With Eastern Ideals

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Brushing aside the traditions of more than two centuries, the Yale Corporation today elected as president of the university Dr. James Rowland Angell, head of the Carnegie Foundation, who is neither an alumnus nor a member of the faculty of the university.

Decision to offer him the presidency was reached by the corporation last week. The offer was made to him this week, and his acceptance, when placed to-day before the corporation, resulted in a formal vote of that body recording his formal selection.

Except in the choice of Abraham Pierson, a Harvard graduate, as the first president of Yale, every executive head of the university has been a Yale graduate and all, except President Hadley, who resigned last April, have been Congregational clergymen. President-elect Angell is in the South and will be unable to greet the alumni next Tuesday at the university, when Alumni Day is observed.

President Hadley, after the election of his successor had been announced, made this statement:

"Dr. Angell has a combination of qualities which fit him admirably for the headship of Yale. He is a teacher with large administrative experience and a Western man thoroughly familiar with Eastern ideals. His work with the Carnegie corporation and his headship of the National Research Council have given him a broad view of the educational questions which our colleges must face in the immediate future. Above all, he is a man whose character and scholarship and public spirit are in line with the highest traditions of the office."

Secretary Stokes's Tribute
Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, who will retire with President Hadley, said: "The election of Dr. Angell as president of Yale is a great honor to Yale and to the services of one of the most experienced men in America in the field of educational leadership and administration. Dr. Angell's work with the Carnegie Corporation and the National Research Council has been a great help to the university and to the country. His election is a fitting recognition of his many years of service to Yale and to the country."

In Many High Posts
Touching upon the many offices which Dr. Angell has filled, the announcement reads that he has been president of the Carnegie Corporation, president of the National Research Council, and president of the American Association of Universities. He has also been president of the American Association of Educational Societies, president of the American Association of University Professors, and president of the American Association of University Teachers.

Father a Noted Scholar
Dr. James Rowland Angell is a leader among the nation's younger scientists and a representative of a family which has always been conspicuous in the educational world. His father, James Burrill Angell, was a noted scholar and educator.

Couple Held in England As New York Swindlers

Leo Borovitch and Wife, Wanted
on \$40,000 Check Charge, Arrested
as They Leave Limer
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Leo Borovitch, thirty-four, and his wife, twenty-four, were arrested to-day by British police on a charge of passing a fraudulent check for \$40,000 in New York just before sailing.

Charles McKenzie, secretary and treasurer of the American Foreign Exchange Corporation, of 38 Broadway, alleged that Borovitch cashed a forged check for his concern on February 9 for \$41,690.

Inventor Solves Birds' Secrets; Achieves Flight in Helicopter

New Rotary Wing Propeller Causes Airplanes to
Rise Straight Up and Is Said To Be 20
Per Cent More Efficient

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Feb. 19.—After a minute study of the theory of flight, Etienne Oehmichen, a French engineer, has invented a new propeller for flying machines which he asserts is 20 per cent more efficient than those now in use. With an old 25-horsepower engine of 1910 date, weighing 100 kilograms, Oehmichen, in a roughly constructed helicopter, has made the first actual flights that have ever been made in such a machine. No other of the hundreds of helicopters that have been built in the world has ever left the ground, despite the use in them of the finest and lightest materials and the best of engines.

Oehmichen is credited with the discovery of many dynamic laws from a study of the flight of birds. It is said that his success with the helicopter, which rises straight into the air was due to his timing the application

Two Shot, Negro Nearly Lynched By Newark Mob

Policeman Wounded Twice
and Girl Once in Chase
for Alleged Bandit After
Chinese Laundry Hold-Up

Things broke wrong for Jim Alexander in Newark last night and transformed a bad negro into a mad one. If it hadn't been for the police Jim would have ended his career on the yardarm of a lamp-post after a pistol battle in the center of Newark, in which he wounded a patrolman severely. A stray bullet wounded a young woman slightly. As it is, Jim may die of his injuries. When the crowd of 500 which he had defied closed in on him at last Jim was about the worst mauled negro north of the line run by Mason and Dixon a good many years ago. He is a prisoner at the City Hospital.

Chinese Laundryman Held Up
It was in Joe Lee's laundry at 164 High Street that the trouble started. Jim went in there about 7 p. m. and stuck Joe up, just as anybody might do, without a thought of consequences. Joe seemed to take it in a perfectly normal way, too, at first.

It wasn't until Jim stroled out the front door with Joe's \$40 in his pocket and an itch for the bones in his palm that the steady East began to work in Joe's Celestial soul. As Jim was vanishing jauntily out the front door, he was slipping quietly out the back door with a black long-barreled Colt stuffed up his sleeve.

They emerged into High Street almost together and at sight of the big negro, Joe lost all his Chinese. He yelled shrilly and loud that he had been robbed and he flourished his revolver with abandon. But he did not pull the trigger.

Patrolman Thomas E. Sullivan, who lives in High Street, came out on the run in his shirt-sleeves. It was more of a procession than Jim had calculated for, and he started to shake it. The patrolman and the Chinaman quickened their pace too, and the former, untrammelled by Oriental caution, made generous use of the revolver he carried.

British Will Not Sell West Indies to America

Senator Reed's Resolution on
Debt Brings Statement From
London Foreign Office
LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Foreign Office announced to-day that the attitude of the government with regard to suggestions that Great Britain turn over the British West Indies to the United States in return for cancellation of war debts had not changed from that of a year ago, at which time the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, declared Great Britain had not the slightest intention of bartering or selling any part of the West Indies.

Senate Votes 355,461 Year Alien Limit

Modified Dillingham Bill,
Providing Admittance
of 3 P. C. Foreign-Born
Residents, Is Adopted

House Expected to Agree to Measure

Provisions To Be in Force 15 Months From April 1; Reed and France Vote No

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Early enactment of an immigration restriction measure into law for fifteen months loomed up to-night as probable as a result of the action of the Senate to-day. That body passed the modified Dillingham bill, as reported from the Immigration Committee, with amendments which make the measure drastically regulatory. In the form adopted the bill, it is estimated, will limit the number of immigrants admitted during the next twelve months to about 355,461.

After the Senate had rushed the bill through to passage, by a vote of 57 to 2, Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, predicted there would be little difficulty in reaching an agreement in conference on the House bill and the Senate measure. In consequence of this situation he expects legislation before March 4.

Before passing the bill the Senate to-day cut from 5 per cent to 3 per cent the number of aliens who may be admitted in any fiscal year. The bill as it stands, therefore, provides that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born residents of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the Census of 1910.

An amendment was added which provides that preference shall be given to the wives and children of citizens or of aliens now in this country who have applied for citizenship.

Johnson Predicts Agreement
The Johnson bill, which is the House measure, was definitely defeated in the Senate and preference given to the bill reported from the Senate committee. However, in view of the 3 per cent amendment, Representative Johnson expressed the view that the Senate bill more closely approximated the House bill than it did and that there would be little delay in reaching an agreement.

The only votes in opposition were those of Senators France, of Maryland, and Reed, of Missouri, Democrats.

The test as between the Johnson bill and the Dillingham bill was on a motion by Senator McPherson, of New York, to amend the bill so as to require the House bill. He made this for the purpose of getting a test, though he himself voted no. The motion was defeated 49 to 19. This vote was as follows:

Against the House bill:
Republicans—Ball, Brandegee, Capper, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Lamm, Frazier, Gurnea, Harbo, Hendon, Hale, Kellough, Kenyon, Keyes, La Follette, Lodge, Lenroot, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren—29.

For the House bill:
Republicans—Borah, Jones, of Washington; Willis—3.
Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Harrison, Heflin, King, McKellar, Miller, Overman, Pittman, Pomeroy, Russell, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood—16.

Harrison Offers Amendments
Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to reduce the number of immigrants to 1 per cent of resident foreign born. This was beaten without a roll call. He then offered a second amendment to the same effect, also without a roll call. Senator Harrison offered an amendment which would have still further cut down the number of immigrants admitted, but it was also defeated.

Consuls Issued Warnings
According to Norman Davis, Under Secretary of State, the influx of typhus cases to America from Europe had been prevented had the Federal health authorities heeded the warning.

Six More Ill, One
Sleep Victim Dies
208 Stricken in City Since
Jan. 1; Only Two of 51
Cases in Same Family

Briand Falls If He Fails In London

Immediate Overthrow of
Premier Is Certain Un-
less He Wins Recognition
of French Claims

Poincare Is Ready To Take His Place

Change Would Result in Early Invasion of Ger- many on Huge Scale

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier Briand departs to-morrow for London to take part in events which may rank equal in importance to those which preceded the beginning of the war, in the summer of 1914. It now seems probable that the Allied leaders in conference beginning Monday will put the problems of the Near East in the hands of a commission of experts and then start the discussion with Germans on the problems of reparations. The leaders of the Berlin government already are expecting that these negotiations will lead to a rupture.

Parliamentary opinion here is that France has gone as far as she possibly can toward meeting Germany on questions of disarmament and settlement of the war bill. From now on France is paying the most attention to events which may come if Germany resists the Allied demands.

It is said that a secret decision has been reached by members of the French Senate not to support Premier Briand much longer, even if he returns moderately successful from the London conferences. If he fails to obtain the satisfaction which France demands his overthrow will be immediate and complete. The French press believes that Poincare will then take Briand's place, leading, it is anticipated, to an immense invasion of Germany.

Would Cut Off South Germany
Starting from Frankfurt, the French would cut south Germany from the north, occupy Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and then advance to the Rhine. The French would then take Czechoslovakia, link up to Poland, and simultaneously would take the Rhine. On the Rhine France possibly would invade the Ruhr, or at least cut traffic in that region by the occupation of strategic points.

Up to 8 o'clock to-night no notification had been received from the French government that the United States intended to withdraw its army from the Rhine, although this move is anticipated. The French press is making every preparation for taking over the bridgehead in the event of American withdrawal. As far as France is concerned, the sooner the action is taken the better. The American effectives at Coblenz are not sufficiently numerous to require an extra draft on the French military, and from the political point of view the presence of the American army there makes the application of the Paris sanctions difficult. This is particularly true if the sanction to seize customs is applied.

Action Waits for Harding
Whatever America may decide, it is France's intention to make no new moves to show her friendship toward the United States until the new Administration has taken office in Washington. It is possible that when Mr. Harding assumes office the Allies will address a joint message to him from London, inviting him to declare his attitude as to the situation of the world.

All League Ties Cut
It is known to be the opinion of high officials in the Administration here that the utmost which can be expected from Germany in the neighborhood of about \$300,000,000, scarcely more than half the amount demanded, even without the 12 per cent export tax.

On the contrary, the whole idea, it was stated by officials, was to withdraw from the reparations commission.

Ex-Governor of West Virginia Considered for U. S. Commissionership

From a Staff Correspondent
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—It became known to-day that President-elect Harding has under consideration the name of A. B. White, of Parkersburg, W. Va., for the post of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. White has the unqualified support of Mr. Harding's close friend, Senator Davis Elkins, of West Virginia.

Hughes Accepts Post as Secretary of State; Full Power Given by Harding

Views Expressed by New Cabinet
Chief on International Issues

Charles E. Hughes, who yesterday was appointed Secretary of State in the Harding Cabinet, has given voice, in speeches and statements since the Presidential campaign began last summer, to some of his views on international questions. Several are embodied in the following quotations from his speeches:

"This country must do its part, but it must reserve the right to act in any future contingency according to its duty as that contingency reveals it."—Statement at Marion, Ohio, August 25, 1920.

"America has her duty toward her own institutions as well as to the world. It has always been possible, and it is possible now, to discharge both."—Speech at Trenton, September 18, 1920.

"We are desirous of having a league of free nations; we look to the disposition of justiciable controversies according to the standards of law and justice administered by impartial tribunals which decide according to law and not expediency. But when it comes to going to war, we purpose to use our judgment at the time, without any previous commitment."—Speech at Terre Haute, Ind., October 28, 1920.

"The Monroe Doctrine is not a 'regional understanding.' It is a distinctively national policy deemed essential to our national security."—Speech at Trenton, September 18, 1920.

All U. S. Ties to Peace Treaty Cut by Wilson

Denial Is Made That Taking
of Boyden From Repara-
tions Body Was Protest
on German Indemnities

Clear Slate for Harding Must Consist of Submarines, Aircraft and Adequate Surface Force, He Says

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, formerly superintendent of the Naval Academy, to-day warned the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs that a "one-plane navy" would not do. He advocated a "three-plane navy," consisting of submarines and aircraft as well as an adequate surface fleet.

Admiral Fullam declared the American fleet was "unorganized and unprepared for war, even as a one-plane fleet." He said it was reprehensible to divide a strong force, but to divide a weak force was worse. He urged that the fleet be united and drilled and organized for instant war.

Suspension of a part of the building program for six months, until there could be inquiry and a better understanding of the requirements of a modern navy, was urged by Admiral Fullam.

Throughout his appearance before the committee Admiral Fullam emphasized the idea that he wanted a navy that could fight, and fight effectively; that he was not in favor of "scraping" the capital ship; that he believed it absolutely essential the country should have an air fleet and a submarine fleet, as well as a surface fleet, and that the lessons of the war showed the great battleship fleet alone could no longer be depended on to insure control of the sea.

Wants Fleet Ready
"I want the fleet ready for war quick," said Admiral Fullam, in the course of his remarks.

He told the committee that if there was to be war in the Pacific in five years, the time to prepare for it was now. He urged that the fleet be united in the Pacific and kept there. He wanted to know how the fleet could be sustained in the Pacific in time of peace. He urged not only that the fleet be put into the Pacific and kept there without waiting for further development of naval bases in the Pacific, but that it be drilled and prepared for war on immediate notice, a condition in which at this time it was not.

Admiral Fullam was asked numerous questions by the committee.

Lincoln, International
Spy, Arrested in Austria
Accused of Giving Forged Documents Regarding Invasion of Vienna to Czechs

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, notorious as an international spy, has been arrested in Austria, says a Vienna dispatch to the Tagblatt.

Choice Made at Confer- ence in Washington December Is Official, Announced in Florida Begins to Consider Issues To Be Met

Open Diplomacy To Be His Policy, He Declares: No Secrets From People

By Boyden R. Sparks
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—President-elect Harding formally tendered and Charles Evans Hughes formally accepted here to-day the post of Secretary of State in the Harding Cabinet. Mr. Hughes began to function as head of the Cabinet immediately, participating with his chief in important conferences dealing with Cuba and policies in the Far East. He departed later for New York, expecting to pass a few hours on the way in Washington.

By appointing Mr. Hughes Mr. Harding surprised no one. The former Supreme Court Justice and 1916 Republican nominee was selected at a conference at the home of Senator Harry New, in Washington, early last December, a few days after the President-elect returned from a vacation in the tropics. At Senator New's home that night, besides the President-elect, there were present Senators Lodge and Knox and Harry M. Daugherty. From that time, it is understood, Mr. Harding never has deviated in his intention to make Mr. Hughes his Secretary of State.

The announcement was made by Mr. Harding to-day at his regular morning chat with newspaper correspondents. Mr. Hughes was in the room with the President-elect.

Harding Makes Announcement
"If I didn't want to shock you I'd tell you something," began the President-elect. As a newspaper editor he believed that he had a good story to give out and he wanted to enjoy his auditors, suspense. "You may have suspected that I invited Governor Hughes here for a purpose." There was a twinkle in his eyes. Governor Hughes stood with his hands thrust into his trousers pockets, an embarrassed smile on his face.

"If you have," continued Mr. Harding, "I will confirm it. I asked Governor Hughes to come down to request him to take the Secretaryship of State. I am very happy to-day he has agreed to do so."

Then in reply to a question concerning some of the matters they had discussed, Senator Harding said:

"Governor Hughes can tell you himself. That will be the policy of the new administration. Department heads will talk for their departments." And the President-elect walked into the next room, leaving his Cabinet chief to finish the interview. Mr. Hughes said:

"Of course, I appreciate as a very high privilege being invited by Mr. Harding to serve in his administration; also I regard it as an imperative obligation to accept. Naturally, we have talked over a great many matters and will talk of more, but in the nature of things I cannot speak of them at this time. I think it is a call to duty which no one could refuse."

Secretary To Be Avoided
Mr. Hughes then explained that he hoped to continue an existing State Department arrangement for frequent press conferences, but that he would perhaps daily conferences with newspaper representatives so that the people may be kept informed concerning international affairs. He said that Mr. Harding's policy was always to permit publicity, but that it was possible to permit that everything be known that can be known.

Harding returned to the room then and announced about 10 o'clock that the incoming Executive is going to be very anxious about emergency tariff legislation, feeling that it is essential to a resumption of the forward movement after the war.

"The country can't survive financially, in my opinion," said Mr. Harding, "under the Underwood tariff now. In the early forenoon Mr. Harding and Governor Hughes received and talked with Dr. and Señora Manuel Angulo of Cuba. Dr. Angulo came as a representative of the Cuban Liberty party, the principal opposition of President Menocal. Señora Angulo interpreted for her husband, who told the President of the arrangements for the destiny of his country in their hands that a large part of the Cuban people desired American military supervision of Cuban elections. He told them that the United States had a duty to face by controlling the elections with fair play, as assured at the next national election in Cuba through the presence of American troops. He said with sufficient soldiers to keep order at the polls there was danger of civil war in the little republic.